

Bridge

Official Publication

Credit Union National Association



Legend on page 244

NOVEMBER 1945

Florida Weather Acts Up . . . Way Ahead . . . Much Anguish Might Be Saved

Not Too Late

THERE IS STILL TIME to participate in the Third Annual International Credit Union Membership Drive, even if you are starting cold.

In the first place it was not expected that every credit union would conduct an intensive campaign for new members during the whole period from September 1 to December 1 set for the international drive. Considerable leeway to fit individual circumstances was allowed, and it was recommended that time be set aside for planning and preparation for a relatively short but intensive campaign, with December 1 set as the cut-off date when final reports should be made.

While little time is left for preparation, there is no reason why a successful drive could not be put on from scratch during November. That is, if aggressive action were taken promptly.

Steps Recommended

A special meeting of the board and others which might be interested could be called, and a plan agreed upon.

A simple mimeographed circular inviting potential members to join and listing advantages of credit union membership could be prepared and distributed.

Some of the promotional materials (such as leaflets and posters) which are supplied by Cuna Supply Cooperative, Madison 1, Wisconsin, (see pages 204 to 207 of September, 1945, *BRIDGE*), might be purchased and distributed.

And a team of members could be lined up to contact each potential member. Each member of this team might be provided a membership application card for each person he is to contact, and should be instructed to make his tour of duty shortly after any printed materials are distributed.

He should make a real effort to get them signed up; not, however, by high pressure methods. In other words, his efforts should be to explain the advantages of credit union membership so that they are apparent; but he should indicate that he can "sign 'em up" and that it would please him to do so.

Would Pay Dividends

We feel confident that such a campaign would pay real dividends. It would serve to kick-off your peacetime expansion program. It would provide a source of new loans (new members are likely to be more greatly in need of loans than old members).

It would serve to revive active interest on the part of your old members.

In other words it should give your credit union a real shot in the arm.

Why not try it?

Other Tips

We suggest that all who participate in the drive keep notes on the methods they use, and samples of the materials they distribute. A careful report should be prepared at the end of the drive, listing the methods and materials used, as well as the names of those who helped, and giving suggestions based upon results obtained, to serve as guides for future drives. Care should be taken to thank both privately and publicly all who helped.

We would be very grateful, and it would be a real contribution to the growth of the credit union movement, if copies of these reports were sent both to the credit union's provincial or state league, and to the Organization and Education Department of the Credit Union National Association, Madison 1, Wisconsin, so that the lessons learned may be generally available.

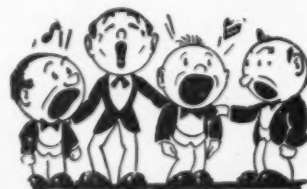
Let's Go!

In other words, and as a final comment, now is the time to start planning for the Fourth Annual International Credit Union Membership Drive in 1946!

Early Reports Total 2,388

Because of the time-lag involved in getting reports, and *BRIDGE*'s early deadline, reports available as we go to press are meager. Following are those received as we go to press:

Idaho, 187
Kentucky, 673
Montana, 75
New Jersey, 125
Ohio, 537
Texas, 566
Virginia, 225



Sing high! Sing low!

Third
Annual
International
Credit Union
Membership Drive
Let's Go!

Bridge

Volume 10 NOVEMBER Number 9

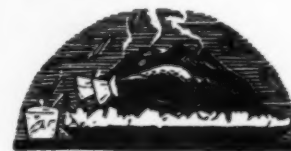
Official Publication

Credit Union National Association
Madison 1, Wisconsin

HOWARD C. CUSTER, Editor
RICHARD GILES, Assoc. Ed. On Military Leave
CHAS. G. HYLAND, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTIONS—\$1 A YEAR

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BRIDGE



Founders Club Welcomes New Members

DURING the first nine months of 1945 the following persons became members of the Founders Club:

Robert W. Storey, Gummit Dist. Credit Union No. 124, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Agnes Gartland, Massachusetts CUNA Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

Joseph M. Best, Hobbs Glass Empl. Credit Union, London, Ontario.

Edmund A. Thompson, Philadelphia Teachers Credit Union, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. B. L. Webster, North Carolina Credit Union League, Greensboro, North Carolina.

George J. Mertensmeyer, B. of R. C. No. 123 Credit Union, St. Louis, Missouri.

J. Arthur McCall, The Champaign Schools Credit Union, Champaign, Illinois.

E. T. McCaffrey, Assiniboine Credit Union Society, Ltd., Manitoba, Canada.

Henry S. Harvey, Fraternal Council Credit Union, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Wm. J. Hurley, Telephone Workers Credit Union, Manchester, New Hampshire.

NEW YORK STATE MEMBERS OF FOUNDERS CLUB at Educational Conference of New York Credit Union League in June, 1945.

First row: Daniel Cook, Florence Lancaster, Henry Sandstrom, Samuel W. Raych, Jack J. Jackowitz.

Second row: Henry Kiesel, Oliver K. Palm, Lillian V. Wood, Wilbur White, Peter J. Crotty, William F. Jack, Benjamin Lipson, Max E. Meyers.

What and How

THE FOUNDERS CLUB is a Cuna honorary society of credit unionists who have organized credit unions other than their own.

To become a member under present rules one must:

1. Find a group that does not yet have a credit union.
2. Get it to organize a credit union. (Write to your league or to Cuna for instructions and helpful material.)
3. Apply to Cuna in writing for membership in Founders Club, giving your full name, the name of your credit union, and the name of the credit union you organized.

A special Volunteer Organizers Kit may be obtained free of charge by writing Credit Union National Association, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

(The above rules are being revised. If you have any suggestions for improvements please send them to Credit Union National Association, Madison 1, Wisconsin.)

Evelyn Knauff, Greater New York Federal Credit Union, New York, New York.

George W. Scott, Terminal Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

H. J. Lawrence, West District Telephone Employees Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

A. C. Savage, Customs Credit Union Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. Reddaway, Cooperative Services Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

R. MacDonald, Toronto Municipal Employees, Toronto, Ontario.

L. G. Jordan, Terminal Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

L. W. Mitchell, St. Peters Parish

(Toronto) Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

Alfred W. Clarke, St. Mary's (Collingwood) Credit Union, Collingwood, Ontario.

H. F. Getty, Toronto Telephone Employees Credit Union, Toronto, Ontario.

George Selkirk, West Fort William, Fort William, Ontario.

Kenneth R. Tench, St. Patrick's Parish Credit Union, Ottawa, Ontario.

O. L. Dubeau, Huronia Credit Union, Penetanguishene, Ontario.

Al G. Fahrenkrug, Lakeview Credit Union, Neenah, Wisconsin.

Morris J. Shulman, Middle Village Credit Union, New York.

J. R. Girardeau, Brunswick Pulp & Paper Employees Federal Credit Union, Georgia.

D. E. Temple, Tulsa Teachers' Credit Union, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Regulation W Eased

ON SEPTEMBER 26 Regulation W was amended to permit 18-month loans for all purposes other than to finance a listed article. In his current report to the Cuna Board of Directors, Managing Director Tom Doig comments that "This is a far-reaching liberalization of the regulation and should bring much-needed relief to many credit unions."

Cuna Meetings

CUNA Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of Cuna Mutual Insurance Society will hold their next meetings November 8, 9, 10, at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago.

It's a Fact

Old Lady (meeting a one-legged tramp on the street): "Poor man, you have lost a leg, haven't you?"

Tramp (looking down): "Well, I'll be darned if I haven't."

Fellowship Workshop

"No one can bring us into freedom but ourselves. Government may help. Other groups may help for various reasons. But not until we work together, cooperating with each other for the good of all, can we find that within ourselves we have the answer to our problems."

So declared Dr. J. Henry Carpenter of Brooklyn, New York, chairman of the Committee on Church and Cooperatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in an address to the members of the workshop which the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen sponsored at Tyrrell County Training School, Columbia, N. C., July 16-25.

The workshop, held at the home of the Light of Tyrrell Credit Union, was started six years ago by S. P. Dean, principal of Tyrrell County Training School. As part of the program the delegates visited the three cooperative farms, a cooperative store, a postwar housing project and heard about the health association of 10,000 members, all of which were made possible by the credit union.

Dr. Carpenter was one of the closing leaders of the ten-day program. Among the others who participated were D. R. Graham of the State Department of Agriculture who spoke on "Community Leadership;" Rev. Thomas Kilgore, state director of the American Baptist Church, Raleigh, N. C., who discussed "Developing Community Resources;" N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education for the State of North Carolina; Dr. Selz Mayo, Rural Sociologist of State College, Raleigh, who spoke on "Needs and Conditions;" Rev. Tyner Nelson, Richmond, Va., who discussed "The Rural Church" and preached the morning sermon; Dr. Lee Brooks of the University of North Carolina; John Larkins, consultant on Negro Work, State Board of Charities and Public Health; Neal McLean, Bricks, N. C.; Rev. Howard McClain of Buie's Creek, and Nathan Pitts of State College, Durham, who directed the workshop.

The workshop of fifty-five rural ministers, teachers and farmers and community workers came together in both morning and afternoon sessions for the purpose of considering the need of community cooperation and how to go about developing it. The more popular evening sessions included recreational programs, movies, and addresses and were open to the public.

A resolution was voted asking that a coordinator be employed to help expand the services of three communities and form a federation to give

guidance to the cooperative efforts in small communities in Eastern North Carolina. The committee presenting this resolution was composed of Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Dean, Mr. McLean, Mr. Pitts and Mr. Graham.

Dr. Mabel Carney of Marseilles, Ill., introduced by Mr. Dean as his former teacher, spoke Thursday afternoon to the workshop members and a large group from the surrounding community. Mr. Dean also stated that Miss Carney gave him his first idea of the Light of Tyrrell Credit Union. Dr. Carney spoke of her trip to other educational projects being carried on in Atlanta, Nashville and Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. Carpenter addressed the public Sunday evening on "Peace Through Cooperation" and pointed out that "one-fourth of the population of the world is related in some way to the cooperative movement. There are nearly 100,000 cooperatives in China alone, with 12,000,000 members."

"Until we have better basic economic equality in China, India, Africa, United States and other parts of the world we cannot hope to have world peace."

Dr. Simpson addressed the meeting at its open session. He said that the basis of cooperation is found in the Christian religion and declared this true in the Rochdale principles of open membership, one vote no matter how many owned shares, democracy, unity, and equality.—Release by North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

But Who Saved?

THE MYTH that huge savings stored up during the war would make postwar sales a sinecure was exploded by the recently published fact that 80 per cent of the 100 billion dollars in savings accounts is in the hands of persons with over \$5,000 annual income,

which group constitutes only 9 per cent of the population. Conversely, the families with less than \$3,000 annual income, which comprise 73 per cent of the population, have saved only 7 per cent of their total wartime earnings. Thus it appears clearly evident that the buying power in the postwar era can only come through maximum employment and cannot depend on accumulated savings.—Madison and Wisconsin Foundation.

To Figure Interest

THE FOLLOWING FORMULA is being used by several credit union treasurers for calculating interest where the period is less than a month, a half a month or a week. For example, interest on a balance of \$250 for a period of five days would be computed in the following manner:

Principal multiplied by the number of days, point off three places and divide by three as follows: $\$250 \times 5 = \$1.25000 \div 3 = \$0.416$.—C. U. Digest.

Debits and Credits

MANY a credit union treasurer never heard of debits and credits before he started to keep the credit union books. Moreover, some who have kept credit union books for a long time, have to ponder quite a while before they know how to handle an out-of-the-ordinary item. Here is a little table that will be of some help in such cases:

	Assets (such as Loans or Expense)	Liabilities (such as Shares or Income)
Increase ...	Debit	Credit
Decrease ...	Credit	Debit

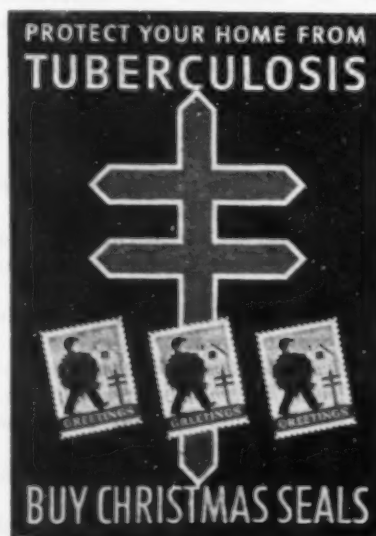
Read the table this way: if an Asset account such as Loans is to be increased, debit that account and credit some other account, such as Shares in Liabilities which would increase, or credit some Asset Account, such as Cash in the Bank, which would decrease in amount. For every Debit item, there must be a Credit item.

—KANBRASKA CREDIT UNION NEWS.

Cover Picture

Our cover picture this month is in honor of National Flower Week—a little out of season for some of our readers we realize (the picture arrived just too late for our October issue) but we believe all readers will enjoy it. It was furnished by Society of American Florists; was taken by A. Cooper.

By the way, we are always on the lookout for credit union pictures that have good pictorial value and will otherwise lend themselves to our cover. They should be glossy prints and preferably eight inches wide by 10 inches long, or thereabouts.





Here's a graphic ring-side-like view of Florida's recent battle with the elements

by Earl Rentfro

Florida Weather Acts Up

WE have been here just about four months and South Florida has shown us about everything she has to offer, unless there is a blizzard tucked away somewhere that old-timers have not told me about.

Other parts of the country have earthquakes, floods, hailstorms, and tornadoes. Probably to keep the record straight and to play no favorites, old Mother Nature, who had given us weeks of drowsy sunshine, gentle showers, and cooling breezes, went on a rampage last week-end.

The hurricane originated in the Lesser Antilles around Turk Island, and moved West Northwest at the rate of eighteen miles per hour. The wind velocity around the "calm area" was estimated at 150 miles per hour. Such storms move generally in a west or northwest direction, although climatic conditions sometimes cause them to change course more to the north and northeast.

We Feel Secure

Regular radio news programs and newspapers gave reports on the movement of the storm, through all of which there seemed to be some wishful possibility that it might curve to the north at the last minute and wear itself out on the Atlantic Ocean. Radar, radio, and observation planes, all play an important part in weather observation here and these along with reassuring advice and information from our many credit union friends made us feel quite secure.

The U. S. Weather Bureau took over the release of all information as the storm continued a direct course toward the South Florida mainland, when it reached a point about forty-eight hours away. A detailed report was released every two hours and each report was reproduced over all radio stations every thirty minutes, until the next report could be prepared.

Earl Rentfro recently retired as manager of Cuna Mutual Insurance Society; is now living in North Miami, Florida.

By this time every one knew it was to be the real thing. The Red Cross, special police, and firemen were alerted. Extra busses were dispatched to the Florida Keys and other exposed areas to transport residents still remaining, to places of safety.

Barricades Built

Friday afternoon, twenty-four hours before the storm, people began hurrying home with cars loaded with lumber to barricade windows and doors. While the noise of sawing boards and driving nails could be heard all around, the clouds moved ironically, like great puffs of cotton floating lazily across the deep blue sky. As night approached tentative gusts of wind and rain came in from the northeast. Showers fell fitfully all night and the wind gradually increased in velocity, but we were fully prepared for the storm which assumed more dangerous proportions by morning.

Our house is of concrete and steel construction so we could keep the door open opposite the wind and watch what was going on. The wind became stronger and stronger and at two o'clock power lines were down cutting off both radio and refrigeration. From our cave like home we saw the wind become even more violent and it roared like an express train racing through a tunnel, drowning out the crash of thunder. Rain fell in torrents with the impact of buckshot.

Trees writhed in protest, coconuts and grapefruit bounced along the ground, trees, broken branches, and other objects falling in the street raced for a place to stop, an unfortunate motorist struggled to keep his car right side up and at the same time dodge flying debris.

The storm reached its peak around eight o'clock, the wind shifting first to the east then to the southeast, reaching a velocity, of 107 miles per hour. In a few hours it was all over and at daybreak we were awakened by the animated song of mocking birds, but our first view of our surroundings that morning was anything but pleasant.

The sun broke through the clouds on a sultry, dripping and broken landscape but by nightfall almost all the debris had been cleaned up and carted away. We could then go out to see what happened to the rest of the city.

There was no electricity. Although ice factories began operating Sunday, they could not begin to fill the demand. Every one had to go to the factories for ice and were allowed 25 pounds each. On two succeeding days I was lucky enough to see the one just ahead of me carry away the last cake, but I got some of my own the third day. For days we heard and participated in the good old American custom of grumbling and threatening to install gas refrigeration, but when the lights came on again five days later, we concluded, along with almost every one else, that we would keep the old electric.

Soup Kitchen

Most homes here are equipped with electric kitchens, so with the power off, housewives enjoyed a vacation, which became monotonous after the first day. Luckily we brought our gas range down from Madison and were able to furnish the "soup kitchen" for the neighborhood.

Buildings are constructed to be hurricane proof and the close cooperation of the Weather Bureau, city and county officers, and the general public has eliminated accidents and loss of life. So a hurricane means nothing more than another blow to the old-timer of South Florida. Today Miami is as spic and span and cocksure as ever.



AS THE WAR drew to its end there was an increasing amount of talk about postwar plans. Credit union people were perhaps more than average aware of the need for practical and aggressive planning, but for a variety of reasons, some more legitimate than others, little progress beyond the talking stage was accomplished. Certainly peace found us less well prepared than we should have been.

In Iowa during the past year, we made a special effort to get out of the "talking stage." We realized that comprehensive and practical planning was needed immediately. We wanted a clear-cut analysis of the problems facing us, and definite programs for action, or for study leading to action on every problem.

On the League Level

On the League level a Post-War Planning Committee was appointed. Its members were Harry C. Lash, chairman; D. Nelson McClelland, Karl Johannsen, Ralph Klotzbach, C. W. Denny, and H. W. Vetter (ex officio).

This committee presented its recommendation to the League board at the April, 1945, meeting, at which it was voted to present the post-war plan given below to the membership of the Iowa Credit Union League at its next meeting.

On the whole the formulated plan seems to be self explanatory, but a few comments might be helpful.

Reasonable Goals

First of all the committee recognized that the managing director does not have the time to do all the things the league is called upon to do, especially when he is the whole field staff. If he concentrates on organization, service is neglected, and so forth. It was the committee's further opinion that this condition would continue to prevail even with a larger staff. So the directors are given specific responsibilities for carrying out certain phases of the proposed plan.

The organization program is purposely not overly ambitious. Rather it is almost certain of achievement. The committee felt it was better to set reasonable goals which could be revised upward if experience proved that advisable than to be forced to reduce them.

The need of well-informed leaders is recognized and provisions made to do a better job in this respect. In addition to the usual chapter meetings a regular bulletin to all directors and committeemen and annual week-end

chapter institutes are expected to do most of the job on a local level (See III—3a and 4b). It is hoped to accomplish this objective on state and national levels by arranging for more contact with leaders of surrounding leagues (See III—4c and e). They expect such acquaintanceship to accelerate the progress of the movement at all levels as all persons can exercise their responsibilities better when they understand the thinking and motives of those with whom they must deal.

Pay as You Go

The third section is, I think, outstanding. Probably some explanation should be given on the first item: "pay as you go."

There are two schools of thought: one—that the league operate on the dues collected the previous year, the other—that dues be paid out of current earnings. In other words, the second method calls for quarterly or at least semi-annual financial reports from credit unions to the league, along with payment of the determined percent of interest earnings. This, of course, is the same idea as the pay-as-you-go income tax plan. It requires that dues be set for subsequent rather than current years. Doing so is practical. Missouri has thus set dues for some time.

We realize that this entire plan will probably not be soon realized. We think its virtue lies in its flexibility as well as its practicability. No time need be set for fulfillment. The goals set might be reached in as little as three years yet the plan will still be sound if it takes 15, 20, or even 50 years to bring it to fruition.

Also we feel that it could be readily adapted to serve any league. We offer it here, in fact, because we feel it may be of service to others.

Proposed Post-war Plan of Iowa Credit Union League

APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, APRIL 21-22, 1945; REFERRED TO NEXT MEETING OF LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP (BEFORE THAT MEETING IT IS TO BE DISCUSSED AT CHAPTER MEETINGS)

I. ORGANIZATION

1. Not less than 35 credit unions per year until we have one field representative (see III 2e), after which 50

per year. This is to be increased to 75 per year when we have two field representatives, and to 100 when we have three field representatives (see III—3b and III—4a).

2. Organization contests. (a) Individual—with cash, cup, plaque, or trip to a credit union meeting as prize for organizing greatest number during year. (Might be to National Board or to a national credit union or co-op institute which will be organized after the war.) (b) Chapter—with cup, plaque or pennant as prize (if a pennant, it could be flown at all chapter functions and at league meetings).

3. Each league director responsible for the organization of at least one credit union annually. (This does not mean holding meeting to get papers signed, first annual or organization meeting, etc., but rather to be responsible for getting the approval of management, if a firm, and pastor, board or other persons, in the case of churches, union, etc. Also of arranging for time and place to hold organization meeting and for someone, probably a league staff member, to do the rest of the organization work. It is much easier for the hometown neighbor, as a friendly gesture to convince the executive or other parties of the worth of this little organization which has been functioning in his group for such and such a time and doing such a good job, than it is for the professional to do so.)

4. Organization efforts, the cold canvas or door-bell-ringing kind, of league employees should be confined to those communities in which there are but one or two credit unions. As soon as community has such number, the members of the existing credit unions are to be responsible for securing additional prospects in that area and developing them as suggested in 3 above.

II. SERVICES

1. Each league director to contact the credit unions in his area (within radius of, say, 10 or 15 miles) at least quarterly to ascertain conditions, and if he discovers need for help to give it or to arrange for it. Like 4 above, league employees should confine check-up activities to those credit unions outside a director's area until called upon by the director or a credit union within his area.

H. W. Vetter is managing director of Iowa Credit Union League

The Way Ahead

Iowa directors outline businesslike "post-war plan"

by H. W. Vetter

2. Suggest that we study the advisability of providing Delinquent Loans or Skip Service. (This service could take too much time and be the cause of innumerable headaches, if not carefully studied and the details worked out prior to being placed into operation. Study might indicate arrangements with collection agency is proper answer.)

3. Organize chapters in each locality (within radius of 15 to 25 miles) where there are three or more credit unions.

4. Organize and operate a "central bank" to make real estate loans to any member of a member credit union which is not large enough or interested in such activity. (First Iowa Credit Union might enlarge its activities. Perhaps it would be better to organize a cooperative bank to buy or organize a regular bank. The organization of a Building and Loan Association as the New Jersey League has done might be the answer. Like 3 above, this needs thorough study.)

5. Organize Chapter Week-end meetings as kick-off affair each fall.

III. DUES

1. Get on a "pay-as-you-go" plan as soon as possible.

2. Maintain present 5 per cent rate until:

(a) Able to maintain two full-time office personnel.

(b) Able to participate in Pension Plan when it is available for full-time employees of credit unions, leagues, CUNA and affiliates.

(c) Able to maintain monthly publication—sending four copies to each credit union.

(d) Able to provide prizes for organization contests.

(e) Able to employ Field Representative.

(f) Able to hold quarterly meetings of the Board of Directors. (In this connection it might be advisable to reduce the directors to 15 or even 12 so as to conserve time at the meetings as well as expense)

(g) Able to pay expenses of national directors to Mid-West Conference.

(h) Able to maintain publicity and educational program.

(i) Reserve or surplus equals \$5,000 or 50 per cent of annual budget—whichever is greater.

(j) Able to pay expenses of one league director to annual meetings of each neighboring League.

3. Maintain a 4 per cent dues rate until:

(a) Able to send League News to all directors and committeemen.

(b) Able to employ second Field Representative and such additional

office personnel as may be necessary.

(c) Able to have two full days for annual meeting and educational meetings at convention.

(d) Able to pay expense of one-half of league directors, including executive committee, to Mid-West District Conference.

(e) Reserve or surplus equals 75 per cent of annual budget.

(f) Able to pay expenses of two league directors to the annual meetings of each neighboring league.

4. Maintain a 3 per cent dues rate until:

(a) Able to employ third field representative and such additional office personnel as may be needed.

(b) Organize and maintain Chapter Week-end Institutes each fall.

(c) Able to pay expenses of all league directors to the Mid-West District Conference.

(d) Surplus or reserves equals annual budget.

(e) Able to pay expenses of three league directors to annual meetings of each neighboring league.

5. Amend the league by-laws, setting 2½ per cent as the minimum dues rate that may be established.

Model Credit Union

ROCHDALE INSTITUTE, a school of cooperative theory and practice, sponsored by the Cooperative League in Chicago, has as one of its projects during its current term the operation of a model credit union.

During its first week of classes the student body met with Dora Maxwell, Cuna organization and education director, and went through all the steps of organizing and beginning operation of a credit union. Books were set up, share deposits and loan applications were actually accepted. Since the members of these classes are all within the field of membership of Cuna Credit Union, that credit union has agreed to take over all loans not liquidated by the end of the school's term.

Dora Maxwell is to make a follow-up visit to give the group more help with actual operating problems.

Since the members of these classes are, to a large extent or will be, leaders in their communities, several new credit unions should result from this project.



Victory Loan Facts

THE U. S. VICTORY LOAN DRIVE will extend from October 29 through December 8.

¶ The national goal is 11 billion dollars (four billion by individual purchasers; seven billion by non-bank investors). The government hopes to sell two billion dollars in Series E bonds during the drive.

¶ The following securities will be sold during the drive:

Series E, F, and G savings bonds.
Series S savings notes.

2½ per cent Treasury bonds on 1967-72, maturing December 15, 1972.

2¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1959-62, maturing December 15, 1962.

⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness, maturing December 1, 1946.

¶ The special \$200 Series E bond bearing picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt will be offered for the first time during the drive. A special effort will be made to sell that particular bond.

¶ This is the eighth of the "war" bond drives but will be officially known as the Victory Loan. Funds obtained will be used largely to liquidate obligations assumed by the government for war supplies already received, to wind up war activities, and to bring the armed forces home.

Special Rules for Credit Union Purchases

¶ Credit unions and other savings institutions wishing to buy the marketable securities offered during the drive may do so but:

The credit union's subscription for these securities may not be greater than twice the amount of the net increase of the credit union's assets (total assets less borrowed funds) during the period from July 1, 1945, through September 30, 1945, plus seven per cent of the amount of United States Government securities held by the credit union on June 30, 1945.

¶ The Treasury Department requests credit unions to refrain from selling securities previously acquired in order to obtain funds to subscribe for Victory Loan securities, except for normal portfolio adjustments.

¶ Subscriptions should be entered through the bank where funds are deposited, to avoid transfer of funds.

At time of making subscription the bank should be given a statement for transmittal to the Federal Reserve Bank, signed by an officer of the credit union, and giving complete figures and information called for by the formula given above. Failure to do this will necessarily result in a delay, and require an unnecessary exchange of correspondence.

What About It?

by Dora Maxwell

Answers to your credit union questions
by Cuna organization and education director

Correction

In September BRIDGE in response to a question from a federal credit union in Indiana regarding participation by retired employees, our answer was that such a retired employee is not permitted to borrow after he has left the field of membership.

This is wrong. A member who leaves the field of membership of a federal credit union may retain his membership there but may not borrow therefrom in excess of his shareholdings.

Thanks, C. F. Budd, President, Colorado Credit Union League, for this correction.

Military Clause in Life Savings Insurance

Question (From Iowa): Please advise if the military clause in Life Savings insurance still applies in the armed forces? Does this also apply to savings made while member was in armed forces even though he may now be discharged?

Answer: The military clause is still in force on the Life Savings contract. As soon as a member returns to civilian status, however, coverage will be afforded his entire share account if he is otherwise eligible under the terms of the contract.

Loans to Buy a Home

Question (From South Carolina): We feel that our members need the means of purchasing farms or homes without having to make a down payment of anywhere between 25 per cent and 33½ per cent. As a federal credit union we are limited by our by-laws to two-year loans, but there is nothing in the Act which prevents a new loan being made for any unpaid balance at the end of the two-year period. Is this correct? If so, how can we help our members?

Answer: Yes, it is correct that under the federal law a loan may not be extended for a period of more than two years. If you made a loan for two years with the understanding that any unpaid balances at the end of two years would be refinanced, this would appear to be an evasion of the law.

The way to help our members is to try to educate or persuade them to sound financing of their requirements. In purchasing a house or farm a fairly substantial down payment would seem to be good sense. Two years is not long enough to repay such a loan.



Dora Maxwell, formerly Organization Director, has been made Director of the Organization and Education Department by Tom Dolg, Managing Director of the Credit Union National Association.

Among the additional responsibilities she assumes with this appointment is the "What About It?" pages of BRIDGE. For the first time in many years Tom Dolg's by-line no longer heads these pages.

We are sorry that Mr. Dolg now has too many demands upon his time to permit him to continue as the contributor of this department, but we are glad that such an able and experienced credit union authority is available to take over in his place.

So, continue to shoot your questions in. They'll continue to be handled by an expert. Miss Maxwell does not claim to be infallible, but we assure you her batting average is very high.

Therefore, federal credit unions must refrain from this type of business. Cuna believes in mortgage loans but federal credit unions are unable to make them because of the time limit in the law. Our experience in state credit unions in this field has been good. With proper safeguards this would seem to be good for our members and therefore good for the credit unions.

New Cuna Mutual Underwriting Rules

Question (From California): Where a loan is in excess of \$5,000 is the loan insured by the Cuna Mutual under the Loan Protection contract up to \$5,000 or will such loans be excluded altogether from coverage?

Answer: The maximum coverage at present is \$5,000. If a loan is for \$6,000 let us say, the credit union

could insure the first \$5,000 and would list any amount over that as a deduction from its total outstanding loan balance when calculating premiums dues. In case of death, the claim would be whatever balance was due on the loan up to \$5,000.

Life Insurance Policy as Security

Question (From Manitoba): Is it good credit union practice to accept an insurance policy as guarantee on a loan? The borrower simply signs his application for a loan and writes on it that he leaves with us an insurance policy worth so much as guarantee. This is our practice. Is this adequate?

Answer: An assignment of an insurance policy may be accepted in most credit unions as security on a loan. However, it is not enough merely to leave the insurance policy with the credit union. Insurance companies provide special assignment forms and these should be used in order for the security to be proper and binding.

Most of our credit union members do not carry sufficient life insurance to protect their families in case of death. Therefore, they should not be encouraged to borrow against their insurance, even in the credit union. Their family needs all the insurance they can afford to carry. For loan purposes they would be wiser to use other collateral.

Change in Bond Carriers

Question (From New York): Why has Cuna recommended changing from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland to the James S. Kemper Organization?

Answer: Most credit unions have received a full, four-page statement as to the reasons for the change and we urge careful study of it. If your credit union has not received this explanation it is because your state league has requested it be held up. Herein we will merely attempt a broad general statement of our governing policy in this regard. (See page 252.)

Cuna Executive Committee voted to change bond carriers after long and careful study. This study was made because some credit unions and some supervisory departments were dissatisfied with the old arrangement. Our new plan eliminates these objections. Beyond the immediate concrete improvements and advantages we have one more illustration here that only through united effort and full support

can we move forward to improve our credit union operation and service to our members.

Bond for New Treasurer

Question (From Washington): Please take notice that has resigned as secretary-treasurer and I am now taking over this position. I filled out an application for a fidelity bond once before. Will I have to fill out a new application or is the change of name enough notification?

Answer: With a position bond, it is not necessary for you to complete another application as treasurer since you filed one previously.

\$50,000 Excess Bond

Question (From Pennsylvania): We should like to know what is meant by the \$50,000 Excess Coverage.

Answer: The \$50,000 Excess Coverage Bond is purchased by Cuna and gives protection over and above the Primary Coverage which the credit union pays for. Credit unions qualify as follows. There is no additional cost.

1. The Primary Bond must be purchased through Cuna Insurance Research Division.

2. The Primary Bond must be for an amount equal to at least 15 per cent of the assets of the credit union.

3. The credit union must be a member in good standing of its state or provincial league.

In the event of a loss in excess of the Primary Bond, this excess would be paid under the Excess Coverage Bond provided the credit union qualified as outlined above.

Discovery of Defalcation

Question (From Pennsylvania): In the event of discovery of a loss after 24 months following termination of a Fidelity Bond, to what extent could we recover, if at all.

Answer: Credit unions are required to carry Fidelity bonds. Therefore a credit union terminating its bond with one carrier would immediately transfer to a new company. If this is done through Cuna Insurance Research Division, the credit union would be covered under the new bond. The answer therefore to your question is yes, you are covered and to the same extent as under the old bond.

Three-Year Rates on Bond

Question (From Pennsylvania): Will the three-year rate be available under the new bond arrangement?

Answer: Yes, the three-yearly rate is available from our new bond carriers, James S. Kemper Organization. Credit unions buying their bonds in advance for three years will thus effect a savings of 16-plus per cent. Credit unions taking advantage of this saving would simply set up an

account called Prepaid Fidelity Insurance and then each year charge $\frac{1}{3}$ of this to current expense. We heartily recommend this method of purchasing bonds.

Redemption of War Bonds

Question (From Florida): We would greatly appreciate your informing us by return mail as to the correct accounting procedure to be used by credit unions acting in the capacity of cashing war bonds, specifically covering transaction where cash is paid and where the share account is credited with the value of the bond.

Answer: There are no special instructions as yet for federal credit unions for cashing war bonds. Cash disbursements must be made out of petty cash. If your petty cash fund is not large enough to do this you could get permission from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to increase this fund.

When you cash a war bond the following entry will suffice:

War Bonds Exchange, debit;

Petty Cash, credit

When you are reimbursed by the Treasury Department for these bonds, you make the following entry.

Petty Cash, debit;

War Bonds Exchanged, credit.

When you put the value of the War Bond in a member's share account you make this entry:

War Bonds Exchange, debit;

Shares, Credit.

Membership Campaign

Question (From Iowa): We are planning to put on a campaign for new members. To do this we would like to have any suggestions you might be able to give us regarding posters, and so forth.

Answer: Please read carefully September BRIDGE. This was sent to every credit union in the United States and Canada. It is entirely devoted to ideas and suggestions to help you with your Membership Campaign. Consult particularly the article "Personal Contact Plus" on pages 204-207, which lists all materials, posters, literature, and so forth, available to help you. Look for more articles in later issues of BRIDGE during Drive period.

Income from Parties

Question (From Pennsylvania): To clear our original debt and to show a profit, we had two parties last year. We served home-made muffins and jelly with tea and coffee. One man ate eight muffins. We made \$35 profit. Should such profits be distributed as dividends?

Answer: Congratulations! Those muffins must have been as good as the credit union you run.

There are no hard and fast rules

about money received from such affairs as you describe. It goes into an account called Other Income and may be distributed as dividends to the members. It would seem better to set such money aside and use it for education. If this money could help you to build up the members' participation and get them to really use the credit union effectively, in the long run the dividends in service and cash return would be greater than what could be distributed by giving an occasional party.

Investing Idle Money

IF YOUR CREDIT UNION has idle money to invest, then consider carefully the government investments available. If you want to make the investment in an issue that is redeemable before maturity, then your Credit Union has the choice of Bonds F or G or Treasury Savings Notes, Series C. Below we give the average interest return of these three issues. Note that if you expect to have to cash in your investments within 3 years, the Savings Notes are much better investments.

COMPARATIVE INTEREST RETURNS ON U. S. TREASURY ISSUES

(At end of the period mentioned)

Period	Tax	C	F	G
1st month
2nd month60	.....	.....
3rd month60	.....	.....
4th month60	.....	.....
5th month60	.....	.....
6th month60	.....	.10
7th month65	.....	.09
8th month69	.....	.08
9th month72	.....	.07
10th month74	.....	.06
11th month76	.....	.05
1 year78	.27	.30
13th month80	.25	.28
14th month82	.23	.26
15th month84	.22	.24
16th month85	.20	.225
17th month86	.19	.21
1½ years88	.45	.44
19th month89	.43	.42
20th month91	.405	.39
21st month92	.385	.38
22nd month93	.37	.36
23rd month94	.35	.34
2 years95	.61	.61
25th month97	.585	.59
26th month98	.56	.56
27th month99	.54	.54
28th month	1.00	.52	.52
29th month	1.01	.50	.50
2½ years	1.02	.75	.75
31st month	1.03	.725	.725
32nd month	1.04	.70	.70
33rd month	1.05	.68	.68
34th month	1.05	.66	.66
35th month	1.06	.64	.64
3 years	1.07	.89	.88

—KANSAS CREDIT UNION NEWS.

Much anguish might be saved

If widows realized what was due them from Social Security

by Sydney S. Miller

THIS IS THE THIRD in a series of four articles on social security. The first two articles reviewed the reasons for the Social Security Act and the benefits due the worker and his wife under the act. This article takes up benefits due the widow and dependents of a deceased worker. The final article will discuss proposals by the Social Security Board for changes in the Act.

TEN YEARS AGO on August 14, when President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act, our country embarked upon an entirely new program to promote the "common welfare." In fact, it was so new to our "national thinking," that not long after its passage it received the careful scrutiny of the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. Unusual interest was aroused by this "test" because in the Social Security Act, the Federal Government was assuming responsibility for the individual welfare of the people to an extent never before thought possible.

The Supreme Court, in May 1937, banished any doubts as to the constitutionality of our social security programs. The United States could stand with the other principal nations of the world, in providing social insurance to its people. Henceforth, the Social Security Act was to guarantee to the majority of its workers at least a minimum of income when their life span of work was finished. No longer were we to condone the discard of our aged citizens upon an economic junk heap, after their ability to earn had been drained in our industrial society.

Important Amendments Overlooked

The Social Security Act as signed by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935 provided only for Old Age Insurance. So firmly was this old-age feature of "social insurance" impressed upon America that most people have apparently lost track of the amendments to the Act which were passed by the Congress in 1939. These amendments provided for the payment of monthly benefits to certain survivors of a deceased wage earner, as well as

to workers when they grow old and retire. They were, therefore, much more far reaching than the original Act in their influence upon the general welfare of our citizens.

"My husband died a month ago and I thought I could get back the amount that had been taken out of his check for social security." This statement, by a widow of 35, who recently called at one of our field offices, expressed the misconception the great majority of our workers and their wives still retain. Yet the widow and her children will receive many times the amount of her husband's social security taxes. She will receive a regular monthly income all during the years her children are growing up.

Probably the thorough discussion the Act received when it was originally passed enabled the American worker to make up his mind so firmly that he was thoroughly in accord with the new philosophy expressed by the act that he considered further attention to the subject unnecessary. Hence, when little or no objection was raised at the time the Act was amended in 1939, the majority of our citizens did not pay a great deal of attention to the nature of the amendments. As a result, Social Security still meant only "Old Age insurance"—and now after six years it still means, to most people, only Old Age insurance for retired workers, despite the fact that 65 per cent of those receiving monthly benefits are now women and children!

Alleviates Wage Loss

The addition of survivors' benefits seems completely logical if we recognize that Social Security benefits represent a partial substitute for wage loss! Thus, when a man becomes unemployed and suffers wage loss—unemployment insurance steps into the breach. When a man retires and his salary or wages stop—Old Age insurance provides at least a modest substitute for his regular pay or wages.

It follows, then, that a system of adequate social insurance must surely provide for a regular monthly income for a widow with minor children when, through death of her husband, she is deprived of the wages or salary upon which the family had depended.

A month ago I had the pleasure of interviewing a young widow who,

prior to her marriage, was engaged in a leading profession. Her husband, who had a very responsible position in a manufacturing concern, had been earning well above the \$3,000 per year, which is the limit on which Social Security contributions are paid. Yet when this young lady heard me say that she would receive approximately \$62 per month in survivors' benefits for herself and two children, a look of pure disbelief crept into her eyes.

"For how long a period will I receive \$62 per month?" was her next statement. When I told her she would receive this until the oldest child became eighteen, she could hardly express her relief about the future.

"Although we have our own home all paid for, my husband left very little insurance and the uncertainty of the future left me terribly perplexed. I just couldn't see how I would be able to rear my youngsters and give them the kind of start in life they deserve."

Anguish Might Be Saved

How many days and nights of mental anguish this widow might have been saved by the knowledge that regular monthly survivors' benefits under the Social Security Act could begin with the month in which her husband died!

Certainly the grim reality of death in itself provides more than enough worry and heartache to such widows, without permitting the picture of a dark future with little or no assured income, to add to the anxiety. My sole purpose in this article is to call attention to this important phase of our social insurance system—survivors' benefits—so that readers of BRIDGE and their families may become more familiar with this very substantial protection.



THE PAMPHLET "Old Age and Survivors' Insurance for Workers and Their Families" may be obtained through your credit union league office or through your nearest Social Security Board field office. There is no charge for this pamphlet, which gives a simple but thorough explanation of benefits available.

Sydney S. Miller is manager of the Madison office of the Social Security Board.

In an article of this length it is impossible to go into complete detail as to how benefits are calculated and the conditions under which benefits may be terminated. The Social Security Board pamphlet "Old Age and Survivors' Insurance for Workers and Their Families,"* however, gives complete information and should be read and kept with the insurance or other valuable papers by every worker's family.

Not Only Widows and Children

But widows and minor children are not the only survivors who may receive monthly benefits. An aged widow over 65 may also receive monthly benefits for the balance of her life, even though she may have received monthly benefits for herself and minor children many years earlier. The period extending from the time her youngest child became 18 until she reached her 65th birthday, is considered a period during which she can "make her own way." (This is on the assumption that children over eighteen are able to take care of themselves—leaving the widow free to earn her own livelihood.)

When an unmarried worker dies, leaving parents whom he had supported, monthly survivors' benefits are payable for life to the parents after they reach the age of 65.

When a worker leaves no widow and no child or dependent parents who may receive monthly benefits—a lump-sum benefit may nevertheless be paid. The lump sum may be paid (1) to a widow under 65 who has no minor children in her care, (2) to adult children where no widow survives, (3) to parents who were not dependent upon the wage earner, if no widow or children survive or, (4) if none of these survive, the lump sum may be paid to the person who paid the funeral expenses.

* See boxed notice on opposite page.



History and Destiny

THE FOLLOWING Labor Sunday Message issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is noteworthy.

«There are moments in the world's history when great decisions are taken, the implications of which shape many decades. We stand now at such a juncture of history and destiny. Revolutionary ideas, underlying the war and intensified by it, struggle for mastery. Every sector of society is involved in the struggle; there is no neutral territory. The workers of the world, and especially their organized movements, will be deeply affected by the outcome of the struggle and the patterns of the future depend very largely on their policies and their strength.

The Christian Church has a deep and abiding concern in this situation. By virtue of its own organized life in the world it is involved at every turn, and by its Gospel it is committed to work for justice and brotherhood in all areas of society. Under God, as He is revealed to us in Christ, all men belong to one community, are subject to one righteous judgment, and have one hope of redemption. As men set out to rebuild their common life, Christians confess their share of guilt in the crash of the world and seek to assume their proper role in the world's rebuilding.

In a mood of penitence and a spirit of resolution, many groups must work and plan together for the refashioning of our society. Governmental agencies, the churches, employers, and workers are especially responsible for certain tasks in our domestic industrial sphere. These tasks include:

High Standard of Living

1. Making possible an adequate and secure standard of living for all, based on full employment, a high level of production, good housing, and sufficient protection by social insurance against hazards of accident, illness, unemployment, and old age.

Assured Annual Wage

2. Providing an assured annual wage for all workers and an adequate annual income for every family.

Maintained Legislative Gains

3. Preserving those legislative gains which constitute a new Magna Charta for labor. Having championed the fundamental rights of labor for many years before their recognition in statute law, the churches feel a peculiar responsibility for their maintenance and further extension. In particular, support should be given now to exploited workers in backward areas



of American society where the local culture is almost fascist in character. Management cannot afford to be judged by such conditions any more than organized labor can permit them to go unchallenged.

All Groups Integrated

4. Integrating into our industrial order all workers without handicap because of sex, race, creed, or color.

Veterans Well Adjusted

5. Accepting special responsibility for the happy adjustment of returning service men and women to civilian tasks, and the effective relocation of war workers in a peace-time economy.

Labor Leadership

6. Extending workers' education, and developing a labor and industrial leadership competent to serve the general welfare in years ahead.

Wise Use of Leisure

7. Finding constructive ways of using the increasing amount of leisure time which successful industrialization makes possible and imperative.

Workers Honored

8. Strengthening the incentives and deepening the meaning of labor by renewed emphasis on the Christian doctrine of vocation, and by according equal honor to all men who do essential tasks faithfully.

No Industrial Warfare

9. Averting a renewal of industrial warfare when the international war has ended, not by repressive legislation presuming to coerce peace but by insistence on conference and negotiation as democratic methods of solving disputes.

These are some of the tasks our nation must face at home, while it is engaged simultaneously in momentous responsibilities abroad. Ultimately all undertakings involving mankind are kindred tasks. No man is free so long as a single slave remains; no family is secure so long as refugees are homeless; no nation is great so long as some nation is impoverished. Ours is the task of finding prophetic vision for the decisions the hour requires, and of engaging in vivifying deeds for the redemption of the times and the shaping of the future.

Last month we reported (page 228) transfer of credit union bonding business handled through Cuna. The following article is drawn from a letter Mr. Doig sent to all credit unions explaining the transfer. It is presented here partly "for the record," but chiefly because of its interesting account of an important phase of credit union history.

SOME YEARS AGO each individual credit union, when in need of a bond for its treasurer would obtain its bond from a local bonding agent. At that time bonding companies had very little history with regard to credit union bonds and credit unions had not been specifically classified either by the Towner Rating Bureau or by the bonding companies. Therefore, the rates for credit union bonds varied greatly, many credit unions paying \$10 or more for a one-thousand-dollar honesty bond. In order to build up a bond history and to bring to the credit union movement the prestige due it because of the volume of bonds purchased by all credit unions collectively, the Credit Union National Extension Bureau and its successor, the Credit Union National Association, undertook to act as a central purchasing agent for credit unions.

First Steps Bring Big Savings

The first step was taken prior to 1930 when various state leagues were encouraged to purchase bonds for all credit unions in their states. As a result, the price of credit union honesty bonds nationally was reduced to \$4 per year per thousand and the price of faithful performance bonds was made standard at \$8 per year per thousand. We found, however, that even by combining all the business of a given state we still did not obtain sufficiently broad spread to materially influence the companies writing these bonds or the decisions of the Towner Rating Bureau.

We therefore requested all state leagues and all credit unions to consolidate the purchase of this business through the Credit Union National Association and made arrangements with the Seaboard Surety Company (a non-Bureau company) to write honesty bonds in most states at \$3 per year per thousand instead of \$4, and faithful performance bonds in most states at \$4 per year per thousand instead of \$8. Thus, through the use of a non-Bureau company, we reduced the cost of faithful performance bonds 50 per cent and the cost of honesty bonds 25 per cent.

Tom Doig is managing director Credit Union National Association.



Bonding History

Still Being Made by Credit Union Movement

by Tom Doig

When it was found by the bonding companies and the Towner Rating Bureau that the state leagues and credit unions were supporting this move and that we controlled a large volume of business, the Towner Rating Bureau reduced their rates to meet the rates we were obtaining through a non-Bureau company. Because of united action we were able not only to reduce the cost of a faithful performance bond 50 per cent and of an honesty bond 25 per cent, but eventually to persuade the Bureau to accept these as standard rates for Bureau companies.

The Seaboard Surety Company could only write in 27 states, and therefore we discontinued service through this company in all states except Wisconsin and began placing our business through the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, a Bureau company, now able because of our previous move to give us the reduced price. In Wisconsin we continued to do business with the Seaboard Surety Company.

Excess Coverage Provided

In 1940 we made arrangements through Lloyds of London to write excess coverage bonds in all parts of the United States except Wisconsin. In Wisconsin the Seaboard Surety Company agreed to carry this excess coverage in addition to the primary coverage. We were advised that no Bureau company in the United States would carry both the primary coverage and the excess coverage.

Although the service we received from Lloyds of London on excess coverage was good, we had many complaints from various supervising agencies and from some credit unions because Lloyds of London was not properly qualified to write this business in any except one or two states. The credit unions and the supervising agencies expressed a desire to do business with a company which was

qualified in their home state. This created an unsatisfactory situation which we were advised could not be remedied because no Bureau company would write both the primary coverage and the excess coverage. We therefore continued writing through the Fidelity and Deposit Company and Lloyds of London for all states except Wisconsin and continued writing the Wisconsin business through the Seaboard Surety Company until 1943.

In 1943 the Seaboard Surety Company found its losses, including excess losses, were exorbitant and expressed its desire to discontinue writing the Wisconsin business. Therefore, we made arrangements to include Wisconsin under our agreements with the Fidelity and Deposit Company and Lloyds of London. In another state a Bureau company combining with Lloyds made arrangements to carry both primary and excess coverage. Both companies found that there was not sufficient spread in one state and discontinued the excess coverage in that state. Seemingly there is not sufficient spread of coverage in one state to make it possible to carry excess coverage. Incidentally, Lloyds of London at one time cancelled their entire program with the Credit Union National Association because of excessive losses.

Blanket Coverage Provided

Several years ago I conferred in Baltimore with the Fidelity and Deposit Company with regard to the possibility of giving more comprehensive blanket coverage to smaller credit unions through adoption of a lower minimum premium on blanket bonds. This beneficial change was held in abeyance for several years and finally became a reality in 1945. It became a reality because the Credit Union National Association was placing millions of dollars of bond coverage.

Recent Changes Beneficial

Recently in order to meet the de-

mands of credit unions and supervising agencies for excess coverage written by companies properly qualified to do business in all states and provinces, the Executive Committee of the Credit Union National Association gave our former carriers an opportunity to retain this bond business by making these beneficial changes and we were told that under their system these changes were impossible. After much study the Executive Committee decided to place our bond business with the Kemper Insurance Organization of Chicago which, through its affiliates, can qualify to write both primary and excess bonds in all states and provinces. This change will save the credit union movement some \$8,000 a year and will make it possible to write both primary and excess bonds with home instead of foreign companies, and with companies properly qualified in all states and provinces. This is a beneficial move and may again lead the way to persuading Bureau companies to accept the excess as well as the primary bond, just as we previously persuaded them to reduce their rate through the use of a non-Bureau company.

The Kemper Insurance Organization, we are informed, has been in the bond business continuously since 1924. After study, we believe the company to be sound just as the Seaboard Surety, a non-Bureau company, proved to be sound. Our contracts through the Kemper Insurance Organization are practically identical to the contracts with the Fidelity and Deposit Company and Lloyds of London.

Once more the organized credit union movement with your cooperation advances. Once more we are taking steps with your cooperation to improve the bond service offered to credit unions. Once again with your cooperation we will lead the way toward the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

What, Oh What, To Do

In November

- ☛ Bring Membership Drive to climax.
- ☛ Get committee and board actively at work on plans for annual meeting. Arrange for hall and speaker.
- ☛ Issue material encouraging members who need extra money for Christmas expenses to borrow from credit union; point out cost of buying things on time.
- ☛ Review information required by supervisory authorities in reports to them and if records do not already make this information readily available, plan the necessary analysis work and work sheets and assemble as much of the material required as you

can before the heavy year-end period is upon you.

- ☛ Line up likely board and committee material for next year; appoint nominating committee.

Chapter Host

THE KNOXVILLE CHAPTER, under the leadership of Honorary Director I. A. Martin, was host at a dinner meeting in honor of the Tennessee Credit Union League Executive Committee at its fall meeting in Knoxville.

President Earl Lingar presided at the meeting. Cuna Field Representative Charles Eikel reported for the national association.

Once Upon a Time

20 Years Ago in Bridge

☛ Georgia State Association of Credit Union organized. Officers elected were Herbert E. Choate, chairman; Al Staton, Emmett Quinn and Miss Mary Baker, vice presidents; Robert Gregg, treasurer.

☛ Washington State Chamber of Commerce actively endorsing proposed credit union bill.

☛ Investments and Finance Section of Literary Digest October 10 issue is devoted to discussion of credit unions under title "The Credit Union 'E Pluribus Unum Banking.'"

5 Years Ago in Bridge

☛ At 1,351st meeting of Municipal Credit Union, New York, New York,

William Reid announces that the credit union's assets were over the \$5,000,000 mark.

☛ R. A. West, chairman of BRIDGE committee, reports that subscriptions show gain; extends orchids to Tennessee, California, and ICUL Credit Union, Chicago, Illinois.

☛ Father Lentz tells story of "Decade of Credit Union Service" rendered by St. John's Parish Credit Union, Waterloo, Iowa.

☛ It looks as if Kentucky will be first state to go over the top in Filene Memorial Drive.

☛ J. R. Downs, Jr., becomes full-time field representative of Alabama League; James A. Parker takes over as managing director of Louisiana League.

☛ Tom Doig answers questions on (1) disbursement of deceased members' funds, (2) loans to officers, (3) employees on leave from job (may they serve on board; what is status as members?), (4) distribution of earnings, (5) selective service moratorium, (6) loan protection for conscripts, and (7) minimum fees on small loans.

On Your Way

BUYING A RAILROAD TICKET after the war will be as fast and simple as buying a ticket to a movie, thanks to a new machine that prints railroad tickets instantaneously, eliminating the necessity for maintaining a stock of tickets printed for various destinations.—INLAND PRINTER.



IT PAYS TO BELONG

DID YOU KNOW that for the amount it costs to obtain loan protection from an outside agency, credit unions which are members of their credit union leagues and Cuna, may receive league and Cuna service *plus* the low-cost loan protection provided by Cuna's affiliate, Cuna Mutual Insurance Society.

One questioning credit union found this out after careful investigation.

Yes, it pays to belong to your credit union league and Cuna.

Credit Union National Association

Madison 1, Wisconsin

IDEA



EXCHANGE

Here are some ideas credit unions have already used successfully plus some BRIDGE suggestions which you may want to try out as-is or adapted to meet your particular needs.

As a matter of fact, credit unions and credit union organizations affiliated with Cuna may list any BRIDGE items freely for their publications and releases. All others should observe the copyright and obtain written permission from BRIDGE before reprinting material. Suitable credit should, of course, be given in the case of signed articles and illustrations. BRIDGE need not, however, be mentioned as the source of the material, although where it seems suitable to do so, this will be appreciated.

Suggestions for Use

We hope credit union officials will find these suggestions helpful in preparing informational materials about the services their credit union offers their members. These may be used—either without change or adapted to special uses—in payroll inserts, circulars, blotters, posters, bulletins, advertisements, company house organs, or other appropriate mediums at hand.

The illustrations may be traced on mimeograph stencils, reproduced directly by a photo-offset process, or made into linecuts for the standard letterpress printing.

Each release should, of course, also contain full directions as to when and where credit union service may be obtained. The name of the credit union, its location, its business hours, and any other helpful information should be given.

Please

BRIDGE would greatly appreciate receiving copies of any and all publications credit unions issue, so that it may know what credit union people are finding most effective, and so that it may pass on to others good new ideas developed.

Pen and Pencil Sets

THE LINE MATERIAL CREDIT UNION, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presents each of its directors a fine pen and

pencil set, or the equivalent, after he has finished his first three years' term. This gift is made as an expression of appreciation for the services the director has rendered the credit union.

Wise Men Say—

¶ The man who says "It can't be done" is liable to be interrupted by somebody doing it.

¶ It is harder to be poor without murmuring than to be rich without arrogance.—Confucius.

¶ The greatest undeveloped resources of any nation are its people.—BANKING.

¶ Poverty wants some things, luxury many things, avarice all things.—Franklin.

¶ Wise men learn by other men's mistakes; fools by their own.—John Ray.



Mats of the above feature, from which plates for use in printed publications can be economically made, are available from Cuna Educational Services, Madison 1, Wisconsin, at 20 cents each.

The demand for these mats is increasing remarkably. Very likely many more credit unions, as they develop their peace-time programs, will find that they can use them profitably.



Thanksgiving Day

Let us give thanks

For Peace;

And pray

We may be worthy of it
Lastingly.

Rest Imagination

A bee's stinger is one-thirty-second of an inch long. The other two feet is imagination. . .

. . . and you're imagining things if you think anyone else will give you better deal than your credit union.—Bull's Eye Credit Union, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Did You Know That—

There are seven Telephone Credit Unions in the Pacific System? With assets over \$1,000,000 (yes, one million dollars). The combined membership is over 8,000?

Combined loans total \$506,000

Combined shares 984,000

Combined investment in

War Bonds 435,000

The above figures are in spite of war time restrictions—now that the war is over and a loosening up in consumer goods, and perhaps in credit itself, our Credit Unions should really start to "go to town."—CREDIT UNION NEWS, published by East Bay Telephone Employees Federal Credit Union, Oakland, California.

A Great Relief

In the mail this morning I received word that one of the members of the Kansas Federal Credit Union had been killed in action January 1st. His widow wrote that as soon as she received his insurance she would begin mailing payments on their loan.

It is a great relief to me as treasurer to be able to write her that Cuna Mutual Insurance Society will pay off the loan and also pay insurance on the share account. That will be of some help to her I believe.

This is the second time in our his-



Leaders of Blackhawk Manufacturing Credit Union, West Allis, Wisconsin, celebrate opening of new credit union office. Fancy wall paper gives "a real pine-panelled job" effect. President Bernard Wisniewski is beside the bouquet received from the membership at the grand opening. Outside the teller's window is Director Frank Gamsky; inside is Paul Strelzyk, managing director and treasurer.—Picture originally published in the Blackhawk Bugle.

tory that we have been able to surprise a widow by telling her similar news. It certainly is much easier for a treasurer to write such a letter than to write one in which he makes arrangements to take money from the widow to pay off the note.

Does your credit union carry share and loan insurance?—J.M.M. in KANSAS CREDIT UNION NEWS.

On Pay Roll Voucher

A sure-fire way to get your credit union message read is used by the Lewiston (Maine) Municipal Employees Credit Union, reports Treasurer Adrien O. Anctil. An addressing machine stencil puts the message on the payroll voucher stub attached to each pay check.

The message on the sample we received says, "Let your credit union finance your final income tax payment—beware of loan sharks."

Uses Bridge Items Well

One of the most regular and effective users of BRIDGE items in promo-

tional material is the Armour Albany Credit Union, Albany, New York, in its monthly combination report-bulletin. It is a simple mimeographed publication, but very readable.

Merry Christmas, 1946

It will be much easier to save one dollar every week, *starting now*, than it would be to dig up \$52 out of current income next Christmas.

Wish yourself a Merry Christmas 1946—and make that wish more surely come true—by starting now to save in your credit union, at least one dollar each week, for next year's Christmas expenses.

Very Useful Forms

WE PUBLISHED in the September BRIDGE an item from the KANSAS CREDIT UNION NEWS advising treasurers to give receipts when they take over legal papers from borrowers, and to obtain receipts when they returned the papers.

We have now received from John M. Michener, president of the Kansas League and treasurer of the Wichita

City Teachers' Credit Union, copies of the printed forms his credit union uses for these receipts. He says, "We have found these forms very useful."

Text of the forms follows (the first is on white paper; the second on yellow; each are six inches wide by four inches, allowing plenty of white space for writing in essential data):

RECEIPT ISSUED BY CREDIT UNION WHEN IT RECEIVES LEGAL PAPERS FROM BORROWERS

Received from....., Book No....
this date,, 194....,
as security for loan No....., the
following papers:

The Wichita City Teachers'
Credit Union.

By.....

RECEIPT OBTAINED BY CREDIT UNION WHEN IT RETURNS LEGAL PAPERS

....., 194...
Date

I,, Book No....
received today from The Wichita City Teachers' Credit Union the following papers which were deposited on
....., 194..., as security
for loan No....

Signature.

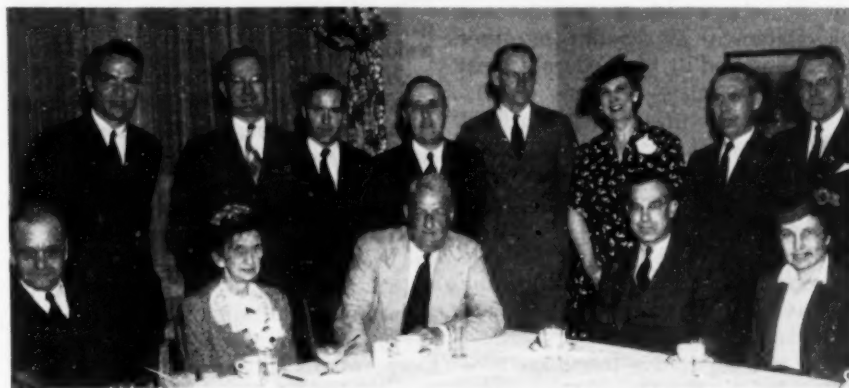
¶ We may forgive those who bore us, but not those who find us bores.

NORTHWEST ENGINEERING CREDIT UNION
Savings Loans

Join the Credit Union and Save Money!

Scratch pad distributed by Northwest Engineering Credit Union, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

November, 1945



Directors of Herald and Review Credit Union, Decatur, Illinois, honor Carlia C. Hitch at Farewell dinner, as she completes ten years service as treasurer.

Those seated are: H. C. Schaub, Miss Hitch, F. M. Lindsay, H. W. Barth and Iva B. Harris.

Standing: F. W. Schaub, Otto R. Kyle, Charles Shay, John Rider, Robert Walters, Dorothy Williams, Merrel C. Hunter and R. L. Witzeman.

CONSIDERABLE headway was made on the credit union legislative field during 1945. New Mexico adopted a credit union law. Utah obtained its first true credit union law. Connecticut removed requirements which made its law inoperative. Several provinces and states raised the maximum unsecured loan permitted. The maximum loan permitted was also raised in several cases.

Perhaps the greatest advances were made in California, Connecticut, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Saskatchewan, Utah, and Wisconsin.

This "roundup" is based on reports received from credit union league managing directors in response to a questionnaire, except when otherwise indicated. It may not, of course, do more than hit the highspots, but every effort has been made to keep it accurate.

In addition to the states covered in the following paragraphs, reports indicating "no activity" were received from Alabama, Alberta, Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Ontario, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington.

As to Federal Action

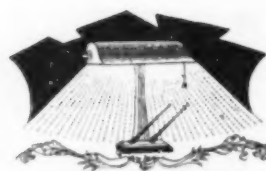
Congressman Jerry Voorhis introduced amendments Federal Credit Union Act, H. R. 2385 and H. R. 3327, on February 25, 1945 and May 26, 1945, respectively.

H. R. 3327 would provide for:

1. Forfeiture of all interest if the credit union charges excessive interest. (This is a maximum penalty.)
2. Joint accounts between a member and any designated person.
3. Clarification of language regarding surety bonds.
4. Clarification of language and intent regarding meetings of the credit committee.
5. Inclusion of a clause whereby the term "passbook" shall include any book, statement of account, or other record approved by the Federal Credit Union Section.
6. Raising the unsecured loan limit to \$300.00.
7. Extension of the Federal Credit Union Act to cover the Panama Canal Zone.

H. R. 2385 would make it possible for Federal credit unions to utilize the Life Savings insurance of the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society.

These two legislative items are now pending before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The Honorable Brent Spence of Kentucky is Chairman.—*From reports by Tom Doig, Cuna managing director, and Hubert Rhodes, Cuna field secretary.*



1945 Legislative Roundup

California

Several bills introduced on behalf of the Division of Corporations and the California Credit Union League became law on September 15, 1945. These changed the provisions of the California Credit Union Act to:

(1) Permit credit unions to be organized without the need to specify the number of members or memberships for which they are organized.

(2) Provide that for credit unions organized on or after September 15, 1945, no members shall have more than one vote regardless of his share holdings.

(3) Increase the maximum secured loan limit to \$3,000 or 10 per cent of the paid in and unimpaired capital of the credit union, but not to exceed \$10,000.

(4) Provide that for loans in excess of \$3,000 the excess shall be secured by real and/or personal property.

(5) Permit a borrower to be elected to the office of director or committee-man and provide that he may continue to repay his obligation in accordance with the terms of his note, but in the event of delinquency, such office shall become vacant.

(6) Provide that loans must be approved in writing by a majority of the credit committee, but eliminates the need for formal meetings.

(7) Make it mandatory for the supervisory committee to make an annual audit of the books and records of the credit union.

(8) Establish a bracket basis of assessing credit unions for supervision.

(9) Permit the Commissioner of Corporations to adjust charges for supervision for the following year in the event of an excess or deficiency.

(10) Provide that if charges for supervision are not paid on or before December 31st, the license of a credit union shall be suspended and if not

paid by January 31st, of the following year, such license shall expire.

(11) Permit the Commissioner of Corporations to make extra charges for extraordinary services.

(12) Establish a liquidation procedure and give the Commissioner of Corporations certain powers relative to credit unions operating in an unsafe or unsound manner or with impaired capital.

(13) Establish a merger procedure by which credit unions of like community interest may merge with each other.

(14) Provide that annual reports shall be filed with the Commissioner of Corporations as of December 31st of each year, within 90 days of the close of said year.

(15) Permit the Commissioner to suspend the certificate of a credit union in the event of failure to make any report to include any required matter on the designated day and eliminates the \$5 per day forfeiture.

It is felt that these various amendments to the California Credit Union Act will enable credit unions to more effectively serve the financial needs of their members. The cooperation given the League's Legislative Committee by Mr. Daugherty, Commissioner of Corporations, and members of his staff throughout the legislative session was most helpful.

Full credit must also be given Assembly-man Johnson of Berkeley, the principal author of the League's Legislative Committee. Recognition must be given of his splendid support and cooperation.

To Senator Jespersen of Atascadero, Senator Salsman of Palo Alto, and Senator Shelly of San Francisco, goes the credit for presenting and supporting the various credit union bills on the floor of the Senate.—*CREDIT UNION DIGEST, published by California Credit Union League.*

Colorado

Law amended to:

(1) Provide that members of the "immediate family" of credit union members may join credit unions.

(2) Provide that members leaving the field of membership of a credit union may retain their shares and deposits in the credit union if its by-laws specifically so provide; they may not borrow from the credit union.

(3) Limit reserve requirements to 20 per cent of outstanding loans (20 per cent of net earnings is set aside until reserve equals 15 per cent of loans outstanding; thereafter 15 per cent is set aside).

(4) Authorize directors to declare dividends at end of fiscal year. (Formerly the membership did this, on the

recommendation of directors.) — Adapted from report by C. F. Budd, president Colorado Credit Union League.

Connecticut

Law amended to:

(1) Provide that application for license (charter) shall be accompanied by a payment of \$20. This fee had been \$50.

(2) Limit to \$10 franchise and filing fees charged credit unions.

(3) Provide that the name of the corporation shall include the words "Credit Union" or "Mutual Benefit Association."

(4) Permit the par value of shares to be set at \$5 or a multiple of \$5.

(5) Remove specific requirement that annual meetings of membership be held in January.

(6) Specifically permit the credit union to carry life savings insurance.

(7) Limit investments in savings and building and loan associations located within state to 10 per cent of assets of credit union. The limit had been 25 per cent.

(8) Authorize members to vote compensations for officers. Previously such action was permitted only in the case of treasurer.

(9) Raise the limit on unsecured loans from \$100 to \$300.

(10) Raise the maximum shareholdings permitted any member from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The amount the member can acquire during a calendar year is now limited to \$1,000.

(11) Prohibit proxy voting.

(12) Provide that directors shall recommend declaration of dividends. Previously directors actually declared dividends. — From official documents provided by L. R. Nixon, managing director Connecticut League.

Florida

Law amended to provide that a credit union could voluntarily dissolve if a majority of its members so voted. Formerly four-fifths of the members had to approve. — Adapted from report of Elizabeth K. Lynch, managing director of Florida League.

Indiana

Law amended to:

(1) Permit payroll deductions, which were previously prohibited.

(2) Set date of semi-annual call reports, on or before January 31 and July 31 of each year.

(3) Lower the maximum amount of reserves required from an amount equal to 20 per cent of paid-in capital to an amount equal to 10 per cent. When the maximum is obtained 20 per cent of the net income need no longer be set aside.

(4) Permit (does not require) credit

unions to carry an undivided profits account. The attorney general had previously ruled credit unions were not authorized to do so.

(5) Permit credit unions, in paying intangible taxes, to take credit for bond holdings and other taxes paid. — Condensed from reports of Legislative Committee of Indiana League: Leo Kaminsky, chairman; H. B. Halloway, C. E. Oldham, Gertrude McComb, Merle Otto, H. A. Bottorff.

Iowa

Several clarifying amendments to our credit union law were introduced late in the last session of our legislature; died for want of time. Our bill was introduced on the last day permitted due to circumstances beyond our control. It had been submitted to the banking department officials. There was nothing in the bill to which they were opposed. No opposition appeared among those legislators to whom I talked. Rather only approval of the movement, though in my opinion too many knew nothing of credit unions. — Herb Vetter, managing director, Iowa Credit Union League.

Kansas

A "Small Loan" act was passed by the Senate but was defeated in the House. This act would have allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month interest on loans up to \$150 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month on the excess. — John M. Michener, president Kansas Credit Union League.

Manitoba

Law amended to:

(1) Affirm that a credit union shall not be required to keep its name painted or affixed on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the society is carried on.

(2) Provide that in case of the insolvency of the credit union, directors and committee members shall be liable to the creditors of the credit union to the extent of any amount they have withdrawn from their credit union share account within the four months preceding the insolvency.

(3) Permit the credit committee to authorize, upon such terms as may be determined, the treasurer to make loans in amounts not exceeding \$25

for periods not longer than one month without obtaining the approval of the committee, providing he reports full details of such loans to the credit committee at its next meeting.

(4) Raise the maximum unsecured loan permitted from \$50 to \$100.

Maryland

Law amended to:

(1) Set the maximum required reserve for contingencies at an amount equal to 20 per cent of the paid in share capital. 25 per cent was previously required.

(2) Permit credit unions to invest surplus capital in an investment for which approval has been obtained from the bank commissioner (it is understood that credit unions will as a result now be able to invest their funds in insured building and loan associations).

(3) Permit the making of loans up to \$1,500 on first mortgage lien security, providing the loans do not exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the property to be mortgaged. Such loans must be made at a rate of not more than 6 per cent, must be amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years, and must have the approval of the bank commissioner.

(4) Permit credit unions to borrow from any source (for example from other credit unions) amounts not exceeding 25 per cent of their assets for a period not exceeding 90 days, but this period may be extended another 90 days if approval is obtained from the bank commissioner. — Condensed from MARYLAND CREDIT UNION NEWS.

Massachusetts

Law passed affirming action taken by governor under emergency powers, enabling banking institutions (including credit unions) to make loans under G.I. Bill, and waiving any constricting provisions in credit union laws so far as these loans are concerned. Effective until five years after termination of hostilities.

Law passed permitting credit unions to make FHA real estate loans, even though they exceed limitations as to term and ratio to valuation prescribed in credit union law for real estate loans.

Law amended to:

(1) Permit Trustee Accounts. ("These are tricky; we advise securing legal advice before adopting, or better still, using joint accounts.")

(2) Clarify language in regard to real estate mortgage loans; imposes following limitations on such loans: (a) If assets are under \$75,000, not over 50 per cent of shares, deposits and guarantee fund may be invested in mortgage loans; if assets are over



\$75,000, not over 70 per cent of such aggregations may be so invested; the total liability of one member may not exceed 5 per cent of assets nor more than \$8,000; (b) First mortgage loans on improved real estate not exceeding 60 per cent of value are permitted on notes payable on demand or not more than 3 years from date; (c) first mortgage loans on unimproved or unproductive real estate may be granted for amounts not over 50 per cent of value of property, on demand or 3 years from date; (d) first mortgage loans on improved real estate may be granted for amounts not exceeding 80 per cent of value and must be amortized at 6 per cent per annum at least until the balance does not exceed 60 per cent of valuation; second mortgages may be granted if total of first and second mortgages do not exceed 80 per cent of value as above, with amortization on same terms.

A bill to permit mutual savings banks to make personal loans up to \$1,000 was passed. These loans may run for 18 months.

A nuisance bill to prohibit interest of over 4 per cent on any bank loan (including credit union loans) was killed.—*Adapted from report by A. C. Gartland, managing director Massachusetts Cuna Association.*

Michigan

The proposed intangible tax act offered to the legislature this year would have eliminated the credit union exemptions obtained in three previous acts. Representatives of the league discussed this with committee which drew up the proposed bill, with Senators and Representatives, with Deputy Commissioner of Revenue who made most of the recommendations; contacted governor and appeared before the Senate Committee on final hearing for bill, which at that time still did not include exemptions given credit unions in previous years. At the Senate Committee hearing Senators agreed to reinstate exemptions and bill finally passed in this form with credit union exemptions as in past.

Benefit of organizations such as state leagues and national association again proved.—*From report by Albert Marble, managing director Michigan League.*

Missouri

Law amended to:

(1) Permit unsecured loans up to \$300.

(2) Permit credit unions with assets over \$10,000 to grant loans amounting to 10 per cent of their assets. Others must limit loans to \$1,000.

(3) Limit required reserve fund to an amount equal to 10 per cent of paid in shares.

(4) Eliminate need for filing mid-year report with Commissioner of Securities.

(5) Reduce examination fees paid by credit unions with assets less than \$7,000. These may not exceed \$1 per \$1,000 of assets, except that a minimum fee of \$2 may be charged.

(6) Give League-member credit unions the specific right to invest in shares of Missouri State Credit Union.

(7) Fix September 30 as the close of the fiscal year, and making October annual meeting month.—*From report of Lee J. O'Brien, managing director Missouri League.*

Nebraska

Law amended to:

(1) Provide that one copy of an amendment or amendments to the articles of association shall be filed with county clerk of county where credit union has its principal place of business, with a fee of 50 cents.

(2) Provide that in order to be in good standing for the purpose of obtaining a loan, and to vote at membership meetings, a member must own at least one fully paid share.

(3) Permit the directors to determine the rate of dividend.

(4) Remove any limitation as to maximum amount which may be loaned to any member; limit set by directors.

(5) Permit directors to fix treasurer's compensation.

(6) Permit loans to directors, officers and committee members in excess of the amounts of their shareholdings, providing such loans are approved by the credit committee and by a majority of supervisory committee.

(7) Permit verification of passbooks by mail.

(8) Permit directors to consider share and loan balances as of December 15 as if they were on hand at the end of the fiscal year, and dividends figured accordingly.

(9) Permit the payment of patronage returns to borrowers.

(10) Permit credit committee to require a borrower to pledge his shares as security for loan.

(11) Permit credit union to apply all or part of a borrower's share holdings toward payment of loans which are in default.

New Jersey

Legislation was introduced which would have made it necessary for credit unions to engage lawyers to draw up all legal documents, such as notes, wage assignments, chattel mortgages, additional bills of sales, and to perform many similar acts coming

within the meaning of the legislation. The League took aggressive action and prevented the bill from being passed (see story on page 237 of October, 1945 BRIDGE).—*Adapted from report by Henry Stricker, Jr., managing director New Jersey League, and a story in NEW JERSEY CREDIT UNION NEWS.*

New York

Law recodified to:

(1) Specify that the number of directors shall not be less than 5 nor more than 15.

(2) Eliminate further acceptance of deposits.

(3) Eliminate from permissible investments (a) obligations of school districts and (b) railroad bonds; limit investments in bonds of corporations and utilities to credit unions with assets in excess of \$3,000,000.

(4) Permit credit unions to act as agents in selling money orders and travel checks.

(5) Require endorsed notes when a chattel mortgage on real estate is taken; prohibit loans to other credit unions in amounts greater than 15 per cent of the capital of either credit union; prohibit a credit union from holding shares in other credit unions amounting to more than 25 per cent of its own capital; require a credit union borrower to obtain the approval of the credit committee before withdrawing any of his shareholdings except that he may make withdrawals without the permission of the committee for amounts in excess of his obligations.

(6) Changes "guaranty fund" to "surplus account."

(7) Permit transfer to undivided profits account amounts in surplus accounts in excess of 20 per cent of its capital and total liabilities from the surplus account providing approval of the superintendent of banks is obtained.

(8) Set the months of January, February, and March as the time during which the board may declare dividend on the earnings of the previous fiscal year and hold the directors liable for voting a dividend in excess of amounts available.

(9) Declare credit unions shareholders of those credit unions with which they have share investments.

(10) Prohibit new members of credit unions in existence more than a year from voting until they have been shareholders for 90 days.

(11) Prohibit a member of the supervisory committee from being a member of the board.

(12) Permit the election of more than one vice president.—*Adapted from report by Sidney Stahl, managing director New York League.*

New Mexico

A credit union law was signed by Governor John J. Dempsey on April 13, 1945. This law follows very closely the model law developed by the Credit Union National Extension Bureau of Cuna, and is thus very similar to other state acts and the federal act.—*From May 1945 BRIDGE.*

North Dakota

A bill was introduced which would have charged credit unions a license fee amounting to a minimum of \$50 a year or 4 per cent of income. This was defeated in committee.

A League-sponsored bill creating a credit union board was passed. The board consists of the Public Examiner and two members with at least three years credit union experience. These credit union members are chosen by the Governor of the State from a list of five persons recommended by the Credit Union League. The board is to meet semi-annually.—*Adapted from report by Cliff Skorstad, managing director North Dakota League.*

Pennsylvania

League sponsored proposal to amend a law was passed in the House but was defeated in the Senate. This proposal would have permitted the organization of state chartered credit unions within groups having a common bond of interest due to their association with a fraternity, labor organization, or through church association.

Also defeated was a proposed amendment, not sponsored by the League, which would have permitted a credit union organized on a county boundary basis to enlarge its field of operation and engage in activities in surrounding counties.—*Adapted from report of William W. Pratt, managing director of Pennsylvania League.*

Saskatchewan

Law amended to:

(1) Permit a credit union to make loans to other credit unions, to co-operative associations and cooperative market associations which are members.

(2) Require credit union officers and employees handling money to furnish fidelity bond issued by a company incorporated under the Saskatchewan Insurance Act or a company approved under the Guaranty Company and Security Act in such amounts as the directors shall fix.

(3) Raise the maximum unsecured loans permitted from \$50 to \$100.

(4) Permit loans to directors, officers or members of the credit or supervisory committees in excess of value of their shares, deposits, and

accumulated earnings, providing the application has the unanimous approval of a majority of the members of the credit committee, two or more directors and one member of the supervisory committee, sitting together—the said director, officer or member not being present when the vote is taken.

(5) Permit credit unions to admit as members other credit unions and co-operatives and cooperative marketing associations.

(6) Change the annual meeting date from in February to sometime before the end of April, as the credit union may determine.

(8) Change the time when the annual reports should be filed with the registrar of credit unions from "before the end of April" to "within two weeks after the annual meeting."—*Adapted from a circular issued by B. N. Arnason, registrar of credit unions.*

Tennessee

Bill introduced in House to lower reserve required and raise unsecured loan limit. Passed in House, died in Senate due to late introduction. No opposition.—*Frank May, secretary Tennessee League.*

Utah

Prior to the adoption of the Credit Union Law in Utah this year we did not have a true Credit Union Law. The laws pertaining to credit unions and their operation were a conglomerate mass of amendments and separate codes which were written into the corporation, banking and small loan laws of the state.

We succeeded in arranging all the laws pertaining to credit unions into a separate code which is now known as the Credit Union Laws of Utah. There were a few minor changes but we thought it better to work for the separate law and then get it amended as needed and recommended by credit union people here in the state. Under this arrangement it should not be so difficult to amend our law, whereas, before when we wanted an amendment it meant changing the corporation, banking or small loan law and consequently we always ran into a lot of opposition from one source or another.—*R. V. Liston, president Utah League.*

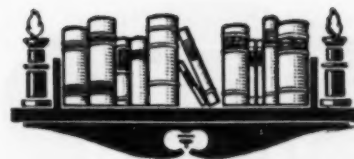
Wisconsin

Law amended to:

(1) Set examination fee at 25 cents per \$100 of assets or fraction thereof, or hourly cost, whichever is lower.

(2) Provide that 15 per cent of gross income, rather than 20 per cent of net income, shall be set aside into the Guaranty Fund.

(3) Eliminate specific requirement



that expenses be limited to 50 per cent of income.

(4) Make "Audit Committee," "Examining Committee," and require it to make examinations only twice a year, instead of every two months.

(5) Permit two-thirds of members present at meeting called for that purpose, instead of two-thirds of all members, to amend articles of incorporation.

(6) Permit voluntary dissolution of credit union if board of directors approve unanimously, and two-thirds of members approve by ballot. Previously two-thirds of members had to be present at a meeting at which the question was considered and approve the dissolution.—*From report by J. Deane Gannon, supervisor Credit Union Division, Wisconsin Banking Department, in WISCONSIN CREDIT UNION NEWS, published by Wisconsin League.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of BRIDGE published monthly at Mount Morris, Illinois for October 1, 1945.

State of Wisconsin,
County of Dane.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared C. G. Hyland, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Bridge and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wisconsin; Editor, Howard C. Custer, Madison, Wisconsin; Business Manager, C. G. Hyland, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. That the owner is: Credit Union National Association, 1342 East Washington Avenue (non-stock corporation).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

C. G. HYLAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September 1945.

[SEAL]

JACK FORTNUM.

Notary Public.

(My commission expires April 11, 1948.)



Suggested Reading

OURSELVES, INC., by Leo R. Ward, 246 pages. Index. \$2.50. Harper and Brothers, New York.

This is a Father Ward's Tour of co-operatives in the United States. Although it confines itself largely to the cooperatives of the Middle West, where this method of popular economic action has had by far its greatest development in this country, it gives a broad sweep of the nation's cooperatives, both urban and rural. And it does not overlook credit unions, mentioning them often—with commendation although with little development of detail.

This book does more than tell about the growth and accomplishments of the co-ops (as Father Ward and most everybody else calls them). It is a genuine travelogue. It catches flashing pictures of the people and the backgrounds of the people with which it deals.

"At a bus station on our way to Twin Lakes we see people huddled against the wall. For, though it is June, they are windswept as on a deck at sea. Two girls are seeking shelter along a brick wall, so that their blond curls won't be blown out straight. We are in Norwegian-Danish-Irish county, and the girls' faces are between clabber-white and pink and their eyes a baby blue. The face of an unshaved gray man has only a couple of wrinkles, but these are so deep his face looks cut and scarred. A boy of thirteen is reading a book, his hair dark and red and clipped short, his face scaly and freckled. A woman with white in her black hair says something to him; the flesh of his cheeks runs up to the whitish eyes and his mouth puckers; he keeps his gaze on book."

"I noticed more than one case of three generations on the floor at once, the niftier little fellows jitterbugging a bit on the corners." (In the chapter on "People Learning to Play.")

"All night a man has been the wit of the crowd, and a kind of nuisance too, in the discussion. Now he says, 'Write it down, Madam Secretary, to the best of your ability, and we'll approve it.'" (In the chapter on discus-

sion groups "Adult Education in Ohio.")

This is a book of people. Of people pulling themselves up laboriously and often painfully from bitter want into an increasing degree of economic independence—of freedom from those who would exploit, who have exploited them. The miners of Dillonvale. The Finns of Minnesota. Not to forget the Swedes. The Granger Homestead miners in Iowa. The Negroes in Chicago. The farmers in Ohio and Indiana. People everywhere getting control of their own sources of

supply—their own stores and factories and oil wells and refineries and flour mills and canneries and health clinics and hospitals and houses—so that they can get full value for the little money they earn and can use their increasing economic means to live greater lives.

This is a book of people learning to take care of themselves through study and through doing—perhaps not enough study thinks Father Ward, contrasting the people of his country with those of Nova Scotia, about whom he recently wrote a book. "We

RATE YOURSELF!

How good a citizen of a democracy are you?

Today one of the most important tests of an American is his stand on race relations. Here is a questionnaire prepared by the American Council on Race Relations. Figure your own score on it. How good a democrat are you?

For each question check the box which most closely describes your reaction. Add up your score. If you rate between 80 and 100, you are probably making a real contribution to the improvement of race relations. If your score is between 60 and 80, you are not doing enough. If your score is below 60, you are consciously or unconsciously promoting racial and other intergroup antagonisms.

1. Do you think of George Washington Carver, Albert Einstein, and Enrico Caruso primarily as an exceptional Negro, Jew, and Italian—or do you think of them as exceptional individuals, a scientist, a mathematician, and a musician?
2. Do you refer to minority groups or group members as "chinks," "wops," "micks," or "hunkies"?
3. Are you training your children to understand that all Americans, regardless of race, creed, and color, have equal rights?
4. Do you accept racial and religious differences as a matter of course, or do you think that differences imply inferiority?
5. Do you have the guts to speak up when someone tells a joke that ridicules a whole race or religion?
6. Are you working with others against discrimination in your city, in your union, on your job, in your clubs?
7. Have you written to your Congressman in support of FEPC, the antilynch bill, the repeal of poll tax?
8. Do you repeat rumors about racial and religious groups?
9. Do you believe in "white supremacy," that "international bankers" are all Jews, that colored groups are made up of people who are all "childish, irresponsible, and lazy"?
10. Have you ever bothered to obtain and read authentic and unbiased information about one or more of America's minority groups?

10 points	5 points	0
I think of them as individuals	I think of them as a Negro, Jew, and Italian, but try to evaluate them as individuals	Invariably I think of them as a Negro, a Jew, and an Italian
Never	Sometimes	Always
Certainly	Realize I should	Why should I?
Accept them. Think differences make people more interesting	I know the facts of science: differences do not mean inferiority	My ways are better; my group is superior
Yes, I try to show how such jokes may promote prejudices	I would speak up if it isn't embarrassing to do so	I would laugh
Yes	I would help if asked	What could I do?
Yes—often, and I got friends to write	No. But I intend to do so	What good would it do?
No. I investigate rumors and try to stop them	I don't repeat them, but I don't try to stop them	If they're hot, I pass them along
No. Besides being untrue, these catch phrases endanger democracy	I'm not quite sure	Of course I do!
Yes, and I got facts to use in talking with other people	I listen to such facts when I hear them	I'm not interested

TOTAL SCORE

From Race Riots Aren't Necessary

BRIDGE

are for action and quick returns, but are impatient with the discipline that democracy and freedom demand."

"In Nova Scotia both the people and the leaders have said that the co-op movement in that province is first and foremost an educational movement. And after seeing something of the results, I am ready to accept that statement. The logic of the procedure is like this:

"1. Do you or do you not want to be free:

"2. You cannot be free unless you are economically free. Any alleged political freedom without economic freedom is hardly better than a blind.

"3. You cannot be economically free unless you free yourself. The State cannot possibly do it, and Ford and Carnegie, for all their beneficence, cannot possibly do it.

"4. Going it alone you cannot free yourself, 'you' here meaning, not just some wizard of finance, but all the people. You can do it only by going about the problem with your neighbors.

"5. But the first step is an educational one: you and the neighbors must find out the economic possibilities in your situation. And you and they studying together must find out how we got into our present fix, what the fix is, and how we might reasonably hope to get out of it. 'We need the co-operation of all men of good will to get us out of this mess,' says Father Jimmy Tompkins, and he knows that this co-operation must begin not as a buying club or a credit club, but as a study club. And since we never have things once and for all under control, we shall always have to study.

"For freedom then. For economic freedom. For the freedom of us all. That is the end. By study of the situation with the neighbors. That is the method."

It should be noted that although Father Ward is convinced that co-operatives offer an important—yes, essential—method by which man can achieve economic and political and spiritual democracy, his is not an uncritical viewpoint. He believes in no panacea for the problems of the world—at least as long as man falls short of being Christ-like. He wants no monopoly; not even a cooperative monopoly. He wants people to be free at all times to choose the methods that best suits their needs. He says the only way people can get the best bargain for their money (in the economic field) is in a free market; and that the only way they can be sure the market is free from costly governmental and monopoly controls is for the people themselves to operate competing

"yardstick" enterprises. That is how he fits cooperatives into the picture.

Certainly that is the way credit unions fit into the small loan picture. Few will claim they will ever monopolize the field. But most would admit they have had and will undoubtedly have an increasing influence on interest rates and small loan practices in general.

The people must indeed set up their own standards and provide a readily available means of obtaining those standards, if their interests are to be surely served. Otherwise so-called "free enterprise" is subject to the steady encroachment of governmental and monopolistic controls. That is the message of this Notre Dame professor in this book. And the message is told interestingly and even entertainingly.

As Much to Offer

STRAIGHT TALK FOR DISABLED VETERANS, by Edna Yost in collaboration with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth. 32 pages.

10c. Public Affairs Committee, New York.

Wounded veterans are assured by this Public Affairs Pamphlet (No. 106) that in most instances their earning capacity need not be impaired even by serious disability.

Nor need they lose out socially, or with the girl back home.

These assurances, are, however, tempered by the admission that the disabled men face a hard, gruelling task and that success will only come to those who work for it.

"The fellow who would have made good with all of his body intact can make good despite the most severe body losses."

The authors substantiate this statement by describing a number of actual instances out of tens of thousands that could be cited to prove that men bearing all kinds of physical losses can achieve economic independence and build for themselves lives that are as satisfying and happy as anyone's.

Just the Thing

JUST THE THING to get your credit union on its way into peace-time expansion program is:

A copy of the special annual meeting of Bridge (the January issue) sent to every member and potential member of your credit union.



For the past three years the January Bridge has been designed with the individual credit union member particularly in mind. Each year an increasing number of credit unions have distributed copies to all their members.

This year we are planning an issue which we believe will be especially interesting to your members—and make them better informed about, and more interested in, your credit union.

We suggest you place your order now. Copies sell for 5 cents each, in bundles of 20 or more. We can not guarantee delivery on orders received after December 15.

Bridge

published by Credit Union National Association
Madison 1, Wisconsin

They point out that one company alone employs nearly 12,000 disabled men on regular jobs. They tell of cases in which men earned more after being disabled than before their injury.

Disabled men are warned, however, that success does not come without great effort. They are urged to cooperate with their physicians and nurses in activities designed to overcome the effects of their injuries, and to get the best training possible for their future jobs.

By law the disabled veteran is guaranteed an opportunity to prepare for work in which he will not find himself at an economic disadvantage. But the veterans are warned that the law is not going to be of much help unless they take some responsibility for discovering and training for the kind of work they are capable of doing.

The majority of the disabled are urged to prepare for normal work at a normal wage, making the choice exactly as they would have if they had not been injured.

"Do not approach the problem of vocational choice," the pamphlet says, "by asking 'What are the jobs an armless man can do?' but by saying, 'I am a man with such-and-such abilities and assets to be used in suitable work' . . . After you have chosen wisely and then trained wisely for some specific kind of work, you have at least as much to offer an employer needing that kind of work done as anyone else has."

OTHER PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

Here are some other Public Affairs pamphlets recently published which are of special interest:

"Cartels or Free Enterprise?" by

Thurman W. Arnold. 32 pages. 10 cents.

"Youth and Your Community" by Alice C. Weitz. 32 pages. 10 cents.

"Race Riots Aren't Necessary" by Alfred McClung Lee. 32 pages. 10 cents. (Published in cooperation with American Council on Race Relations.)

"There Can Be Jobs for All! Beveridge's Plan for Full Employment" by Maxwell S. Stewart. 32 pages. 10 cents.



Our Readers Write

Waging Vigorous Campaign

TO THE EDITOR:

We find a great deal of use for the pep material found in the BRIDGE. We thoroughly enjoy every copy of the BRIDGE and feel that it is very much worth while to our credit union.

We are preparing for the 3rd Annual International Credit Union Membership Drive. In fact, we have already sent out some advance publicity and have enrolled several new members in the past few days. At the present time, we have approximately 650 credit union members out of the total employment of approximately 1250 employees. We hope that we may eventually be able to count at least 75 per cent of the employees in as members of our credit union.

At the present time, we are waging a vigorous campaign to keep our loan balance as high as it has been in the past when we were able to offer money for the purchase of government bonds. We are expecting to do a large

volume of business in the coming months, financing the purchase of refrigerators, irons, washing machines, and other domestic appliances. We have visited with some of the dealers in this section and have told them that we would be very happy to finance purchases of appliances for our members and this seems to appeal particularly to the new dealers who are just getting started in their appliance business and are looking around for some means to finance the small purchase ranging from \$50 to \$200.—Wayne Varner, chairman education committee Georgia LeTourneau Federal Credit Union, Toccoa, Georgia.

In Street Car

TO THE EDITOR:

I am forwarding a postal card which I received from one of your readers in New Orleans.—Sydney S. Miller, manager Social Security Board Field Office, Madison, Wisconsin.

THE POSTAL CARD

Dear Sir:

I happened to pick up a paper called BRIDGE in a street car and read your article, "Why Social Security?" This seems to be a July number. It stated that you would write articles 2, 3 & 4. Would very much like to have 2 & 4 if possible. Can you send same to me? Any expense in connection with same I would gladly pay.

Thanks in advance.—Josie Gareuflo, New Orleans, Louisiana.

P.S. Article 1 was very interesting as well as enlightening.

The third of Mr. Miller's series is on page 250 of this issue.

Sees Possibilities

ONCE A CREDIT UNION MAN always a credit union man. Don Clark was one

You may print name and location of your credit union here.

GET-AHEAD PLAN

1. Save in your Credit Union (owned and operated by and for its members) every pay day. It's easy and convenient to save the Credit Union way.



2. Borrow from your Credit Union. Loans from your Credit Union cost less; are obtainable without fuss or red tape.

Your Credit Union is here to serve you.

1946	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1946	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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FEB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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APR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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JUN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Printed in U. S. A.

1946 Calendars Ready

One of the most effective pieces of credit union publicity material. Advertises your credit union all year. May be carried in pocket or purse (2 1/4 by 3 3/4 inches). \$2.75 per 100 net, plus \$2.75 if we imprint name and address of your credit union on any amount up to and including first 1,000; \$4.50 for 2,000 and \$1.75 for each additional 1,000.

From your league if it handles supplies or

Cuna Supply Cooperative

Madison 1, Wisconsin

of the founders of the Kable Credit Union in Mount Morris, Illinois. When he left Mount Morris to join the staff of **FOREIGN SERVICE**, published by Veterans of Foreign Wars, he left behind him two jobs. One of them was the presidency of the credit union.

He is now assistant editor of **FOREIGN SERVICE** and its overseas edition **V.F.W. BULLETIN**, and a featured columnist in both publications. In his column "The Observation Post" for August 1945 he has this to say about the credit union (note the neat plug for veteran credit union activity):

This columnist was formerly employed in the editorial department of a large publication plant in Illinois. The firm has some 800 people working for it. Just about four years ago this month, nine of us fellow employees chipped in \$5 each and, with this kitty, we organized a credit union.

Through no fault of my own—neither because of any particular capabilities—Yours Truly eventually became its president. But right here I will let you in on an embarrassing fact: the secretary-treasurer's job is really the important one in a credit union. About all expected of the president is to simulate an air of moderate intelligence, preside at directors' meetings, and countersign checks.

However, to get to the point, recently I talked to the secretary-treasurer of this credit union—the same fellow we selected, by the way, four years ago. He told me our original measly assets of \$45 have finally grown to more than \$25,000. The original nine "investors" have pyramided to 303. And this credit union is now furnishing nearly \$10,000 in current loans to its membership. Great oaks from little acorns grow in this grand old democracy of ours.

"Fgment of Humble Brain"

Now in case you don't already know it, a credit union is a sort of mutual savings and loan society. Members can make weekly, bi-weekly or monthly deposits—thus becoming "stockholders." Each \$5 on deposit represents one "share" and one vote in electing officers and directors to run the business. Loans are permitted to members only. The standard interest rate is generally 1% or less per month on unpaid balances, and loans are repayable in weekly or monthly installments. Borrowing occasionally to meet an emergency needn't interfere with the borrowing member's regular depositing program.

Profits which accrue from loans are divided yearly among the members, in proportion to the amount of money each has on deposit. The credit union idea, among others, has these advantages: Weekly deposits as low as 50c

or \$1.00 are welcomed; convenience in making deposits encourages thrift; loans are available, at least small ones, on a few minutes' notice without embarrassment or red tape, etc. Credit unions are all rigidly supervised by state banking laws; bonding of officers and insurance facilities make losses through dishonesty or mismanagement practically nil. From our experience, the credit union idea is strictly hunkydory. It seems to us that any large V.F.W. Post might profitably investigate the possibilities of organizing a credit union within its membership. We can see how it could be a fine asset to individual members as well as a great and lasting benefit to the Post itself. From the standpoint

of encouraging continuous membership, a credit union would help solve that difficult problem, as only members with paid-up V.F.W. cards could participate in savings and loan benefits. But please understand that there is nothing official in these opinions. They are merely a figment of this humble scrivener's brain. (Now, all together: What brain?)

Old Enough

¶ Nobody knows the age of the human race, but all agree that it is old enough to know better.—**STELCO FLASHES OF INTEREST**, Hamilton, Ontario.

Cuna Mutual Life Insurance now issued in amounts up to **\$7,500** to individual policyholders

AS A RESULT of past successful experience in providing low-cost life insurance to individual policyholders, in addition to providing loan protection and life savings insurance coverage to credit union groups, we are now offering to individuals life insurance policies in amounts up to \$7,500.

We no longer require physical examinations for policies up to \$2,000, when the applicant is between the ages of 20 and 54 inclusive.

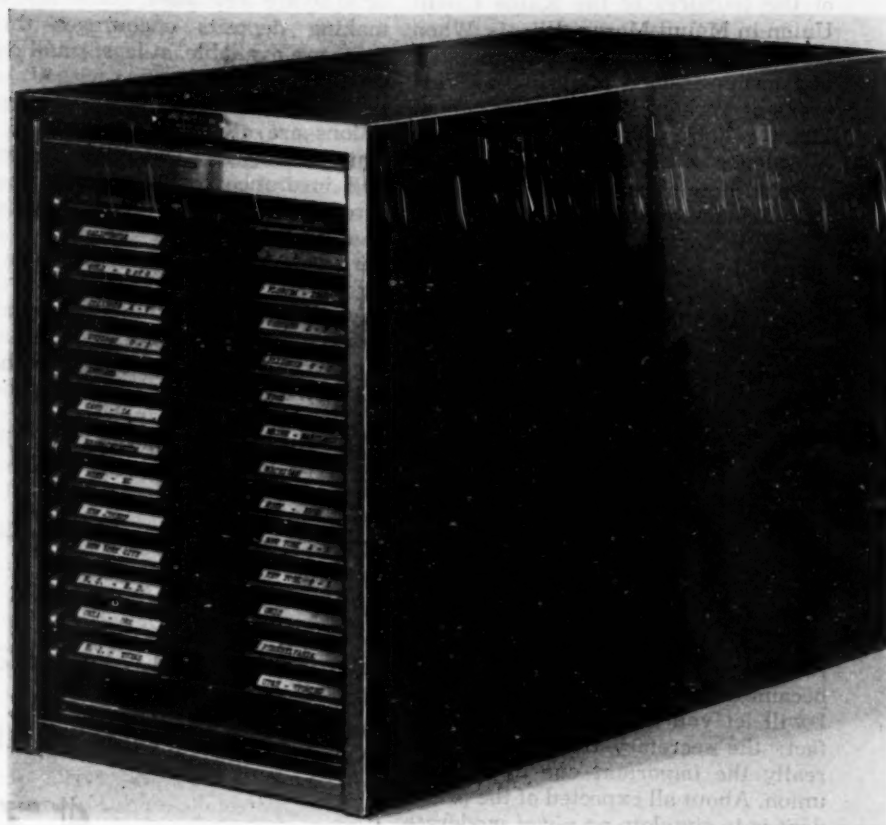
We invite you to write us for further information about this low-cost life insurance coverage offered by your own credit union insurance company.

Cuna Mutual Insurance Society

Madison 1, Wisconsin . . . Hamilton, Ontario

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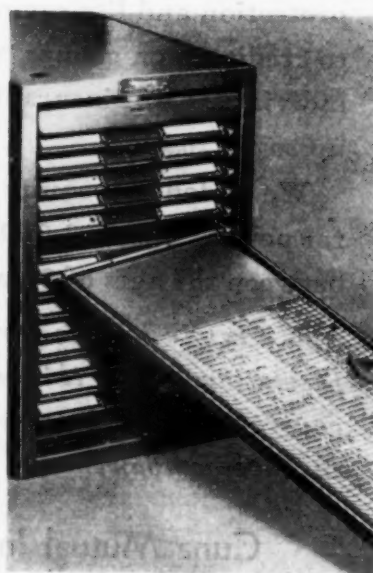
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war
we
could
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supply
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